选择脱硝技术的思路和方向

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Protocol for Selection of NOx Emission Reduction Technologies

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OUTLINE

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一. 中国特殊的烟气脱硝的背景与前景

- 1.1 特殊的脱硝背景
- 1.2 可期的脱硝前景
- 1.3 中国特殊的烟气脱硝考虑

1. China's Unique Background and Future in Flue Gas NOx Emission Reduction

- Unique Background
- Promising Future
- Special Considerations

1.1 特殊的脱硝背景

• 中国的脱硝2003年NOx排放控制国家标准《火电厂大气污染物排放标准》(GB13223-2003),对新建燃煤电站机组NOx排放开始要求。吸取日德美台韩等之经验。

有效的NOx排放控制必须涉及高数量的电站机 组和更多数量的工业改造锅炉及电站锅炉。

China's Unique Background and Future in Flue Gas NOx Emission Reduction

- Unique Background

- China started to require flue gas NOx emission reduction by its 2003's regulation: "Fossil-fueled Power Plant NOx Emission Standards (GB13223-2003). The timing was such that China learns from deNOx experiences of Japan, Germany, U.S., Taiwan, S. Korea, etc.
- Effective NOx emission reduction in China must deal with sources from a very large number of electric utility units as well as an even larger number of retrofit industrial and electric utility units.

1.2 可期的脱硝前景

• 依过去经验,订下更好适合中国国情的脱硝法规标准及时间表。

• 按照中国的情况和中国的现场条件来选择脱硝。

• 不一定要和它国一样。

China's Unique Background and Future in Flue Gas NOx Emission Reduction

- Promising Future

- Past experiences serve as an excellent guide for regulation, standard, and time table.
- Time table and requirements should be in accordance with China's own situation and site-specific requirements.
- China's choices may or may not be the same as others in the past.

1.3 中国特殊的烟气脱硝考虑

• 煤灰影响

- 国内煤灰量大,煤种类多,质量变化多,须考虑对氨逃逸(NH3 Slip)及SCR催化剂的适用及风险

• 成本

- 新建大型火电机组
- 改造工业锅炉及电站锅炉
- 空间成本

安全

- 从运行安全考虑,以尿素或氨做还原剂的方式
- 人口稠密区公众安全及生产安全考虑
- 如使用加压容器的安全

China's Unique Background and Future in Flue Gas NOx Emission Reduction

- Special Consideration

Issues with Coal

- Ash quality and quantity and the large variety of Chinese coals
- Ammonia Slip control both under normal and transient load
- Catalyst degradation
- Air heater design and operation

• Cost

- New large electric utility units
- Retrofit electric utility and industrial units
- Space cost

Safety

- Urea or NH₃ as reducing agent
- High population density and production safety
- Whenever applicable, safety of pressurized reaction vessels

2. 可行的控制NOx排放技术

- 2.1 燃烧改良法(Combustion Modification)
- 2.2 选择性非触媒还原法(SNCR)
- 2.3 选择性触媒还原法(SCR)
- 2.4 各种混合法 (HYBRID Methods)

2. Viable deNOx Technologies

- Combustion Modifications
- SNCR
- SCR
- Combination Methods

2.1 燃烧改良法

- 燃烧器或炉膛被设计成可调整或不可调整式的分级进气或再燃烧,以 做阶段式燃烧来降低氧化氮的生成。
- 燃烧改良法包括有低氮燃烧器/空气分级燃尽风/再燃烧/阶段性燃烧 技术/烟气再循环等等。
- 在规划<u>新建</u>大型燃煤机组时,应一次设计到位考虑设置低氮燃烧器。
- 对改造锅炉,实施低氮燃烧器和现有的燃烧系统炉膛结构影响不一, 故需要分别评估再决定。有时实施须对现有的供风系统和炉膛进行较 大程度的改造而不适用燃烧改良法。
- 但是燃烧改良法通常无法单独的满足较严的NOx排放标准。联合使用燃烧改良和SNCR或 SNCR/SCR混合法,对改造锅炉较适用且经济。国外通常与烟气后脱硝技术SNCR或SCR法联合使用。

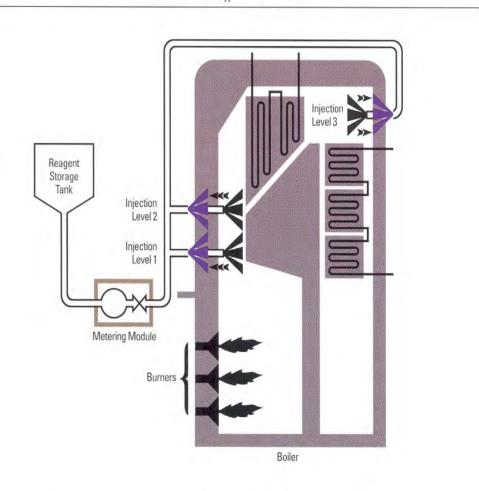
2.1 Combustion Modification

- The methods involve staged burner and/or furnace.
- Includes Low NOx burner/ Over-Fire Air/ Staged Combustion / Gas Reburn / Flue Gas Recirculation, etc.
- Makes good sense to install LNB's on new large electric utility units.
- LNB's on retrofit units would require case-by-case evaluation. LNB's on some retrofit units may not be feasible because of coal quality, flame-furnace configuration, and large resurrection required.
- Combustion modification method alone may not satisfy a more stringent regulation requirement. In these events, the requirement may be satisfied by a combination of combustion modification method with post-combustion SNCR and/or SCR method.

2.2 选择性非触媒还原法(SNCR)

Figure 1: The NO_xOUT® Process

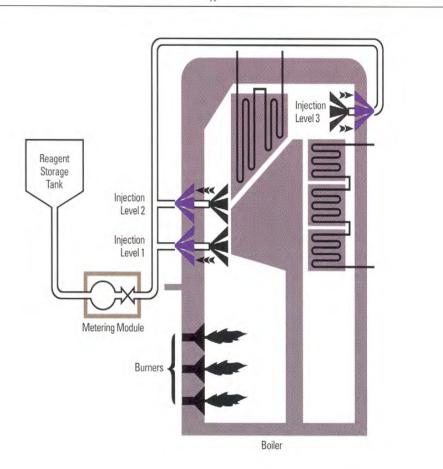
- SNCR技术是非触媒的炉內噴射工艺。
- 80年代中期SNCR技术在国外研发成功。 开始大量应用于中小型机组,至90年 代初期成功地应用于大型燃煤机组。 该技术的运行经验至今已成功的应用 在600-800 MW等级燃煤机组。
- 其原理是在炉内喷射氨或尿素等化学还原剂使之与氮氧化物<u>在烟气中</u>反应,将其转化成<u>气态</u>分子氨(N₂)及水(H₂0),尿素亦有少量的二氧化碳(CO₂)全工艺无使用或生成固体。
- 目前最进步的SNCR技术与N0x有效反应 温度范围已可达850℃~1250℃之间。



Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR)

- SNCR is a furnace injection technology that does not use catalyst.
- The SNCR development started in the middle 80's, on smaller industrial units first and then applied widely to larger electric utility units. It has been successfully applied on 600-800 MW level coal-fired power generating units.
- The SNCR principle is to inject urea or NH₃ into the furnace to reduce NOx to N₂ and water. When injecting urea, there is also a very small amount of CO₂ formed. The entire process does not involve or generate solid materials.
- The advanced SNCR technology may effective utilize a temperature widow inbetween 850°C~ 1250°C.

Figure 1: The NO_xOUT® Process



2.2 选择性非触媒还原法(SNCR)

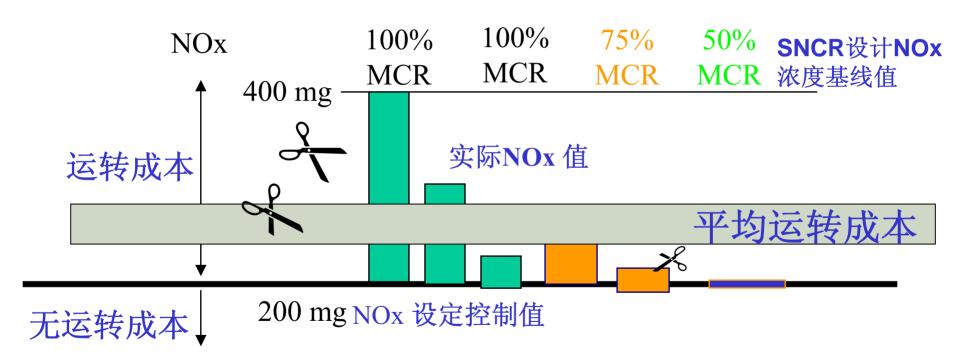
- 因为将化学反应剂喷入炉内正确的位置且随锅炉负荷变化而调整是非常重要的,因此要求SNCR技术在设计阶段对每台对象机组实施计算机模拟分析,从而设计出随温度场变化的运行控制系统。
- 使用计算机流体力学(CFD)和化学动力学模型(CKM)进行工程设计能力,即将先进的虚拟现实设计技术与特定燃烧装置的尺寸、燃料类型和特性、锅炉负荷范围、燃烧方式、烟气再循环(如果采用)、炉膛过剩空气、初始或基线NOx浓度、炉膛烟气温度分布、炉膛烟气流速分布等相结合进行工程设计;实际运行时SNCR的反应窗将随温度场的分布而实施自动追踪调整,不受燃料种类或煤的质量变化的影响。
- 最普遍应用的化学反应剂为尿素SNCR, 氨使用的比例很少。
- SNCR脱硝效率对大型燃煤机组通常在25-40%之间。
- 对反应窗有利非大型电站机组SNCR工艺效率可达80%。
- 特点是工程造价低,占地面积小,**适用于老厂改造,新炉可依锅炉设** 计加以配合,脱硝效率更高。

Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR)

- SNCR requires injection of reducing agent into the "right window" in the furnace, thus it is important to have the design capability to properly design to follow the reaction window. Computer Fluid Dynamic (CFD) and Chemical Kinetic Modeling (CKM) technologies were then developed.
- The SNCR automatic control follows corresponding actual SNCR reaction window, independent of type and quality of fuel. So long as there exists a "reaction window", SNCR performance is unaffected by the coal quality.
- Typical NOx reduction rate for SNCR on large electric utility boilers are within 25-40%. In certain "window" favored situations on other types of unit, the SNCR NOx reduction could reach 80%.
- SNCR is characterized by lower capital investment, small footprint, excellent for retrofits, and when used on new units, NOx reduction rate may be increased because of working with boiler OEM on increasing the "window" for injection during the boiler design phase.

SNCR 工艺关键概念之一

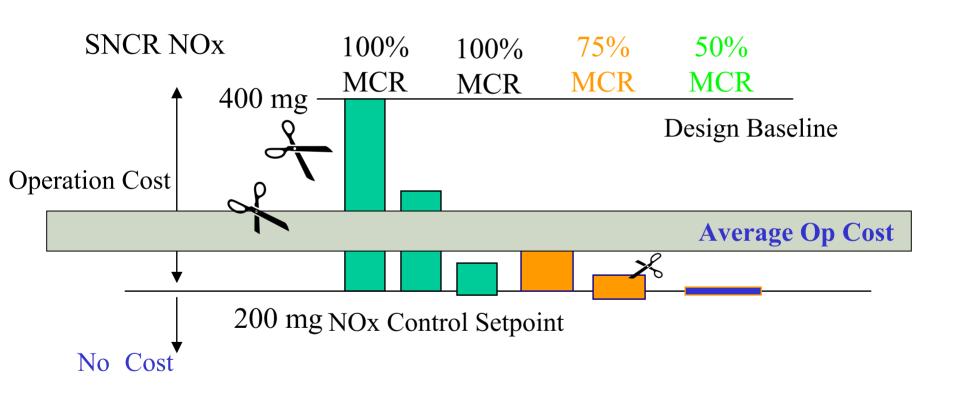
- 修减式的脱硝工艺



修减 = SNCR 只要依瞬间NOx浓度值来添加所要求的量

SNCR Key Concept 1

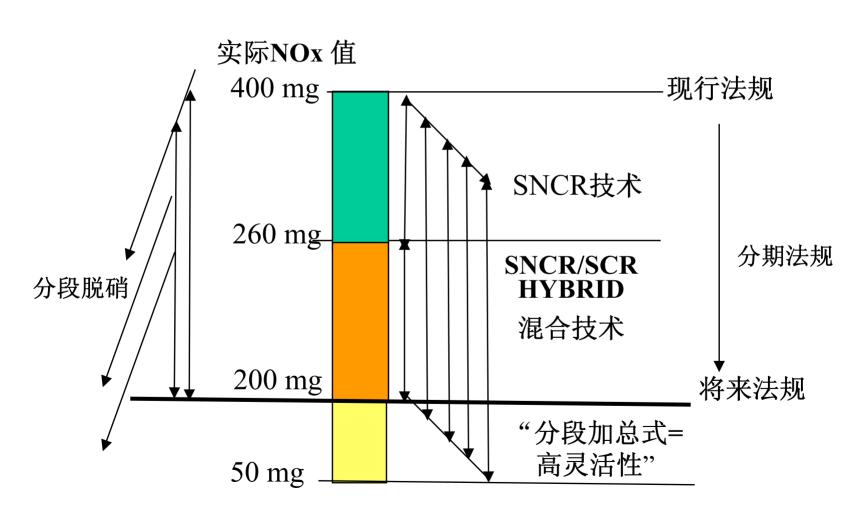
- a "Trim" NOx Technology



SNCR "TRIM" = Inject Only the Necessary Amount Based on the Current NOx Concentration

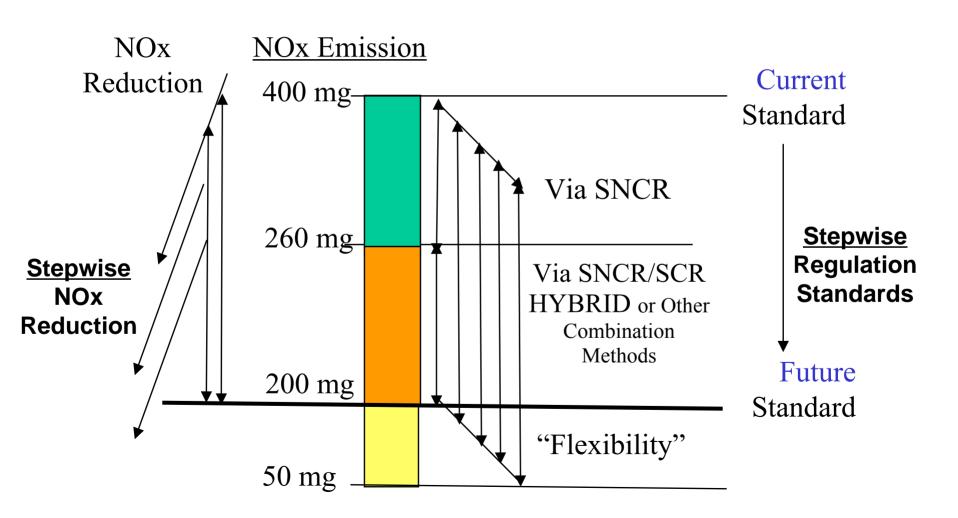
SNCR 工艺关键概念之二

- 分段加总式的脱硝工艺



SNCR Key Concept 2

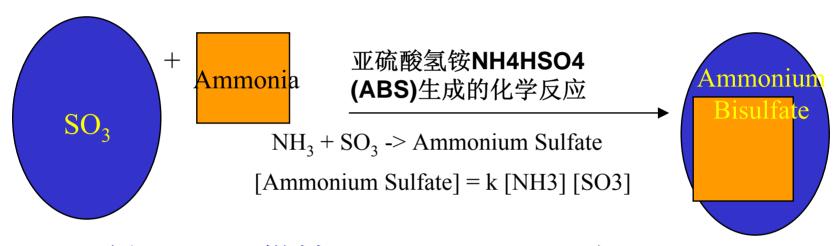
- Stepwise Summed NOx Compliance



SNCR 工艺关键概念之三

- 不增加三氧化琉(SO₃)

[但SCR会增加SO3]



例: 0.3% S 燃料- 2 ppm SO₃; SCR 出口: 11 ppm

SCR: 3 ppm NH₃ Slip; [Ammonium Sulfate] = k [NH3] [SO₃] = k x 3 x 11 = 33 k

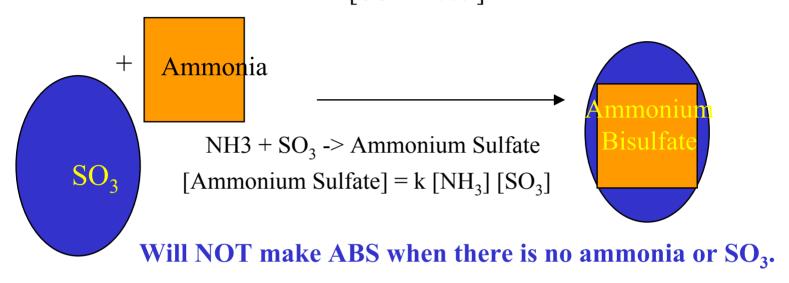
SNCR: 15 ppm NH₃ Slip; [Ammonium Sulfate]=k [NH3] [SO₃] = k x15 x2= 30 k

SNCR 在15 ppm氨逃逸下,比SCR可能形成ABS还少

亚硫酸氢铵NH4HS04=ABS的量过多,造成空气预热器的堵塞或腐蚀

SNCR Key Concept 3

- SNCR Does Not Increase SO₃

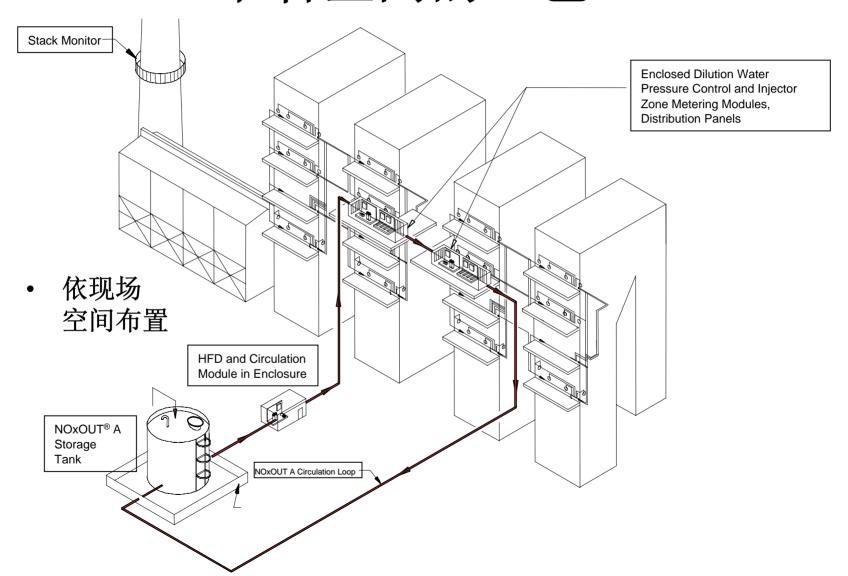


Example: 0.3% S Fuel - 2 ppm SO₃; SCR Outlet: 11 ppm

SCR: 3 ppm NH₃ Slip; [Ammonium Sulfate] = k [NH₃] [SO₃] = k x 3 x 11 = 33 k SNCR: 15 ppm NH₃ Slip; [Ammonium Sulfate]=k [NH₃] [SO₃] = k x15 x2= 30 k

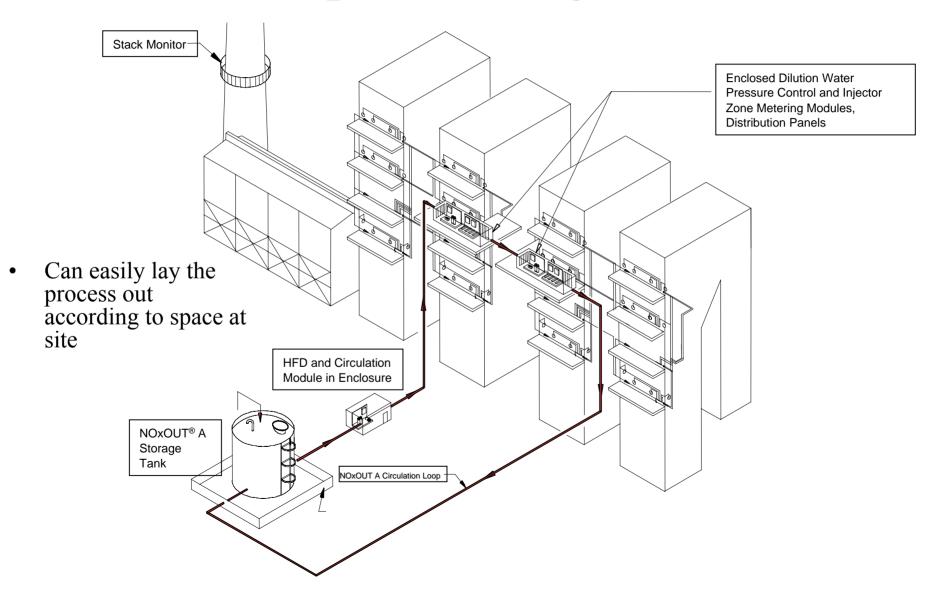
SNCR has less tendency to form ABS at 15 ppm NH₃ Slip compared to SCR at 3 ppm NH₃ Slip.

SNCR工艺关键概念之四 -节省空间的工艺



SNCR Key Concept 4

- A Space-Saving Process



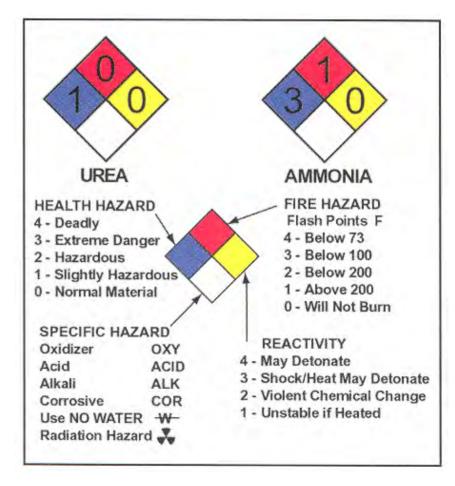
SNCR工艺关键概念之五

- 使用安全的脱硝药剂的安全工艺

氨的特性

- (1) 具有腐蚀性, 无色, 具有强烈气味的气体.
- (2) 虽然绝大部分的时间都在安全使用,但一旦发生事故,它会形成一个致命的毒云(toxic cloud) 对现场工作的工人及附近社区居住的人造成危害.
- (3)若与氨直接接触,会刺激皮肤, 灼伤眼睛,使眼睛暂时或永久失 明,並导致头痛,恶心,呕吐等.
- (4)严重时,会导致呼吸系统积水 (肺或喉部水肿),可能导致死亡.
- (5)长期暴露在氨气中,会伤肺,导致产生咳嗽或呼吸急促的支气管炎。

尿素是会录化环境的肥料。



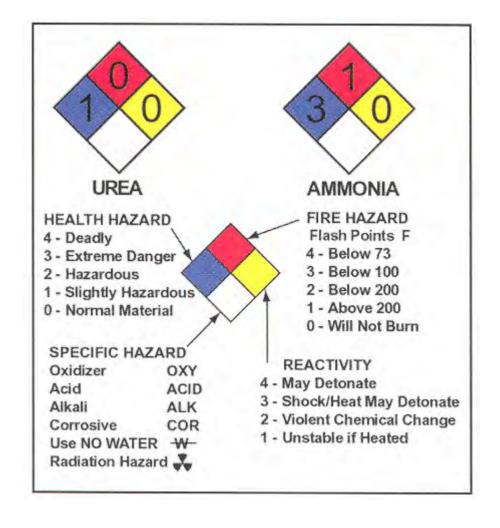
SNCR Key Concept 5

- Safe Process Using Safe Chemical Reagent

Properties of NH₃

- Extreme Danger

Properties of Urea - Slightly Hazardous Fertilizer



SNCR现况总述

- 中度(20-50%)NOx脱硝率,从设计基线值或以下降到目标水平,达到合理NOx脱硝率所需的反应剂流量;
- 因不增加S03, 可较SCR放宽NH3逃逸条件;
- 对于多层喷入,控制系统适当的跟随负荷及温度能力。
- 工程造价较低,占地面积小,适用于老厂改造,新炉如依锅炉设计加以配合,脱硝效率会更高。

与使用氨SNCR或SCR的脱硝工艺相比,尿素-SNCR工艺可获得较佳的经济效益:

- 与NH3相反,使用尿素工艺是无毒、无害的化学品;
- 由于没有大的系统因而投资较低:按喷射格栅(AIG)、压缩机、旁路设计、钢支撑、不存在带压和危险的无水氨或氨水的储存、处理和安全设备;
- 气与气混合条件导致较低的动力需求;
- 使用液态而不是气态反应剂,可以更有效地控制喷雾模式和化学剂分布保证良好的混合,因此以较低的NH3逃逸使得化学剂得到较好的利用,并且尿素-SNCR工艺成功的应用在大型燃煤机组。

Summary on SNCR

- Moderate NOx reduction with reasonable chemical reagent utilization.
- May relax NH₃ Slip as compared to SCR because SNCR does not make additional SO₃.
- Multiple level injection and good load following responses.
- Lower capital cost. Smaller space. Good for retrofit. When designed with boiler OEM, may achieve a higher NOx reduction.

Urea-based SNCR has advantages over NH₃-SNCR in that:

- Urea is a safe chemical; whereas, NH₃ is hazardous.
- No large reactor, AIG, bypass design, structural support or pressurized vessel.
- Lower power requirement because of injecting liquid instead of gas-gas mixing.
- Urea's good atomization and injection characteristics make possible for applications on large coal-fired electric utility units.

2.3 选择性触媒还原法(SCR)

- SCR为另一种炉后脱硝反应装置,最早由日本于60-70年代后期完成商业运行,至80年代中期欧洲也成功地实现了SCR的商业运行。
- 一般高尘设置(High Dust Layout)触媒装置于锅炉省煤器出口与空气预热器入口之间,其作用为使喷入之氨与烟气中之NOx加速反应实现脱硝。
- 在此情况时, 其有效反应之温度范围较SNCR低的多, 约在320℃ ~400℃之间。
- 最普遍使用的化学反应剂(还原剂)为氨,但近年来也使用尿素。

Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

- Like SNCR, SCR is also a post-combustion deNOx Process. The earliest SCR application started in 1960-70.
- The "High Dust" design where SCR is placed in-between economizer and air heaters is more popular. The catalyst housed reactor reduces NOx by reacting with injected NH₃.
- The optimum temperature window over the catalyst is normally in between $320^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 400^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- The most common chemical reducing agents are NH₃ and more recently also urea.

安全的SCR 一步就能到

Safe SCR

Reachable in One Step

SCR工艺关键概念及现况

- SCR法是在80%以上脱硝效率的要求条件下,最能被接受的工艺。
- 尿素SCR工艺是氨法SCR改良后的安全工艺。
- 尿素SCR工艺在大部分氨法SCR装置时不存在,但目前氨法SCR转化成 尿素SCR的工艺已在美国成为一种普及化的主流工艺。
- 尿素SCR工艺包括有Fuel Tech's的ULTRA已有许多大型电站锅炉容量 (≥500 MW)成功的应用实例。
- 可一步到安全的尿素SCR,省去将来转化步骤。

Key SCR Concept and Status

- SCR is most acceptable when NOx reduction requirement is over 80%.
- Urea-based SCR is an improved and state-of-the-art SCR process.
- Urea-based SCR was not developed when most of NH₃-SCR was installed; however, there is a new trend to convert NH₃-SCR to Urea-SCR.
- Fuel Tech's ULTRA™ and other commercial processes all have applications including those on large electric utility boilers (≥500 MW).
- Urea-based SCR is now available and reachable in one-step, not needing to convert from NH₃ to urea later.

尿素SCR工艺的发展

- 美国Fuel Tech 公司早在1990年代初就研发了水解法。
- 现场试用后发现业主难以接受水解法中有高压设备(转化反应容器)。
- 虽然Fuel Tech公司获得了专利,而占居了有利地位,公司仍然决定<u>放弃水解法的商业应用和推广</u>。
- Fuel Tech 公司随后又研发了热解法。热解法的商业名称为 NOxOUT ULTRA™, 该方法是一种更简单、更实用、更好的工艺。
- · 除了 Fuel Tech,现在市场亦有商业化的水解法工艺。

Development of Urea-Based SCR

- Fuel Tech researched and developed hydrolytic urea process in early 1990's.
- Field tested and found <u>high pressure equipment</u> unacceptable to the field/plant.
- <u>Abandoned</u> commercialization of <u>hydrolytic</u> <u>process</u> <u>even after obtaining</u> <u>significant patent positions.</u>
- Fuel Tech later researched and lab tested a thermal decomposition process, named NOxOUT ULTRATM, which is a simpler, more practical and better process.
- Currently in addition to thermal decomposition method, there are hydrolytic methods as well.

热解法和水解法基本不同点

热解法Thermal Process

水解法Hydrolytic Process

- 热力控制的工艺
- 使用气体燃料或柴油
- 利用甲烷流力学Eddies
- 跟随能力强,响应时间快
- 喷入40-50%浓度尿素液
- 氨逃逸控制好
- 控制简易
- 成本通常较低

- 高压操作
- 亦需高温
- 低浓度尿素液
- 水用量大, 浪费能量
- 负荷变化时,易生成高分子 固态物
- 有大量 NH_3 储存或使用 生成含 NH_3 在压力容器, 和初衷相抵
- 响应时间跟随能力较差

Basic Differences

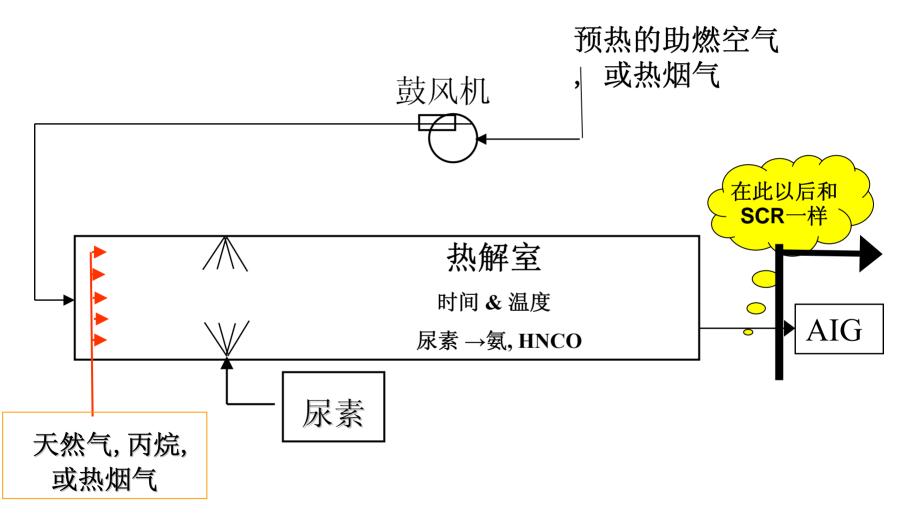
Thermal Process

- Thermally controlled process
- Uses gaseous fuel or diesel oil
- Natural gas Urea Eddies
- Fast response to load change
- Feeds 40 to 50% urea solution
- Good NH₃ Slip control
- Straight-forward operations
- Normally lower cost

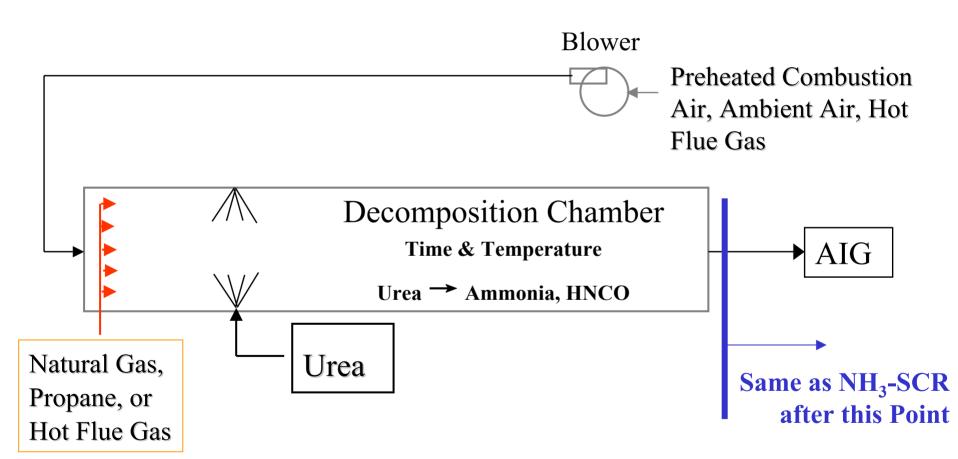
Hydrolytic Process

- Operates at high pressure
- And high temperature
- High water/low urea concentration, wasting energy on water
- Tends to form urea polymer solids upon fast load change/demand
- Sizable storage of NH₃ or in pressurized tank: defeats safety purpose
- Poor load following capability

NOxOUT ULTRA™ 布置图

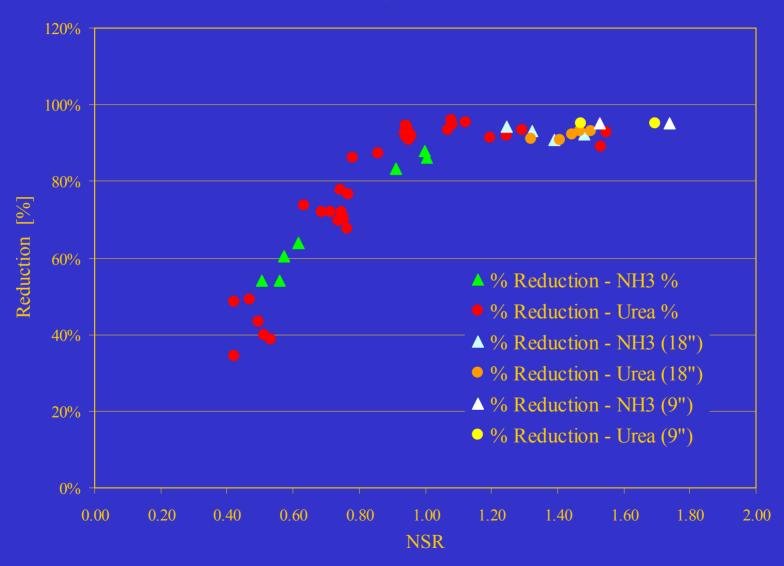


NOxOUT ULTRATM Layout

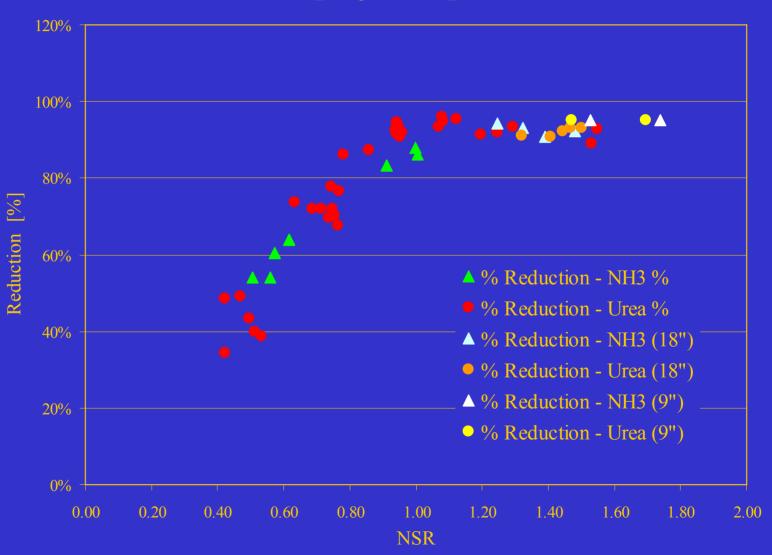


尿素和氨的脱硝结果相似

V₂O₅/TiO₂催化剂



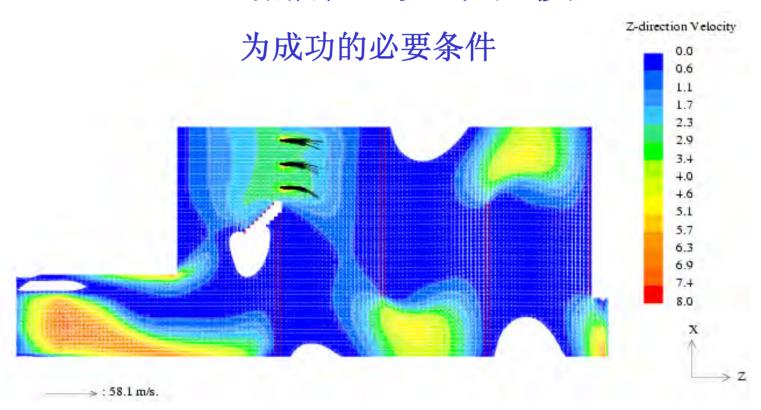
Similar Urea vs. NH₃ Results – over V₂O₅/TiO₂ Catalyst



520 MW Decomposition Chamber Modeling

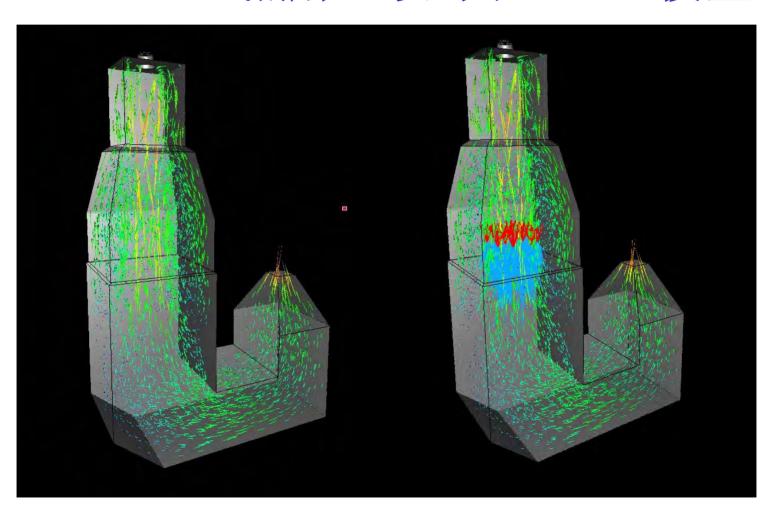
- a Must - have Step to Success

520 MW热解室设计和模型

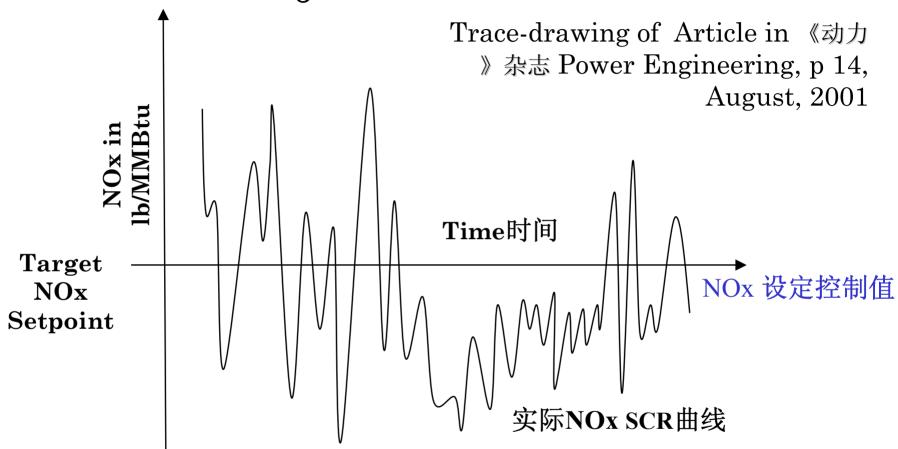


540 MW CFD Modeling of Decomposition Chamber

540 MW 热解室设计和 CFD 模型



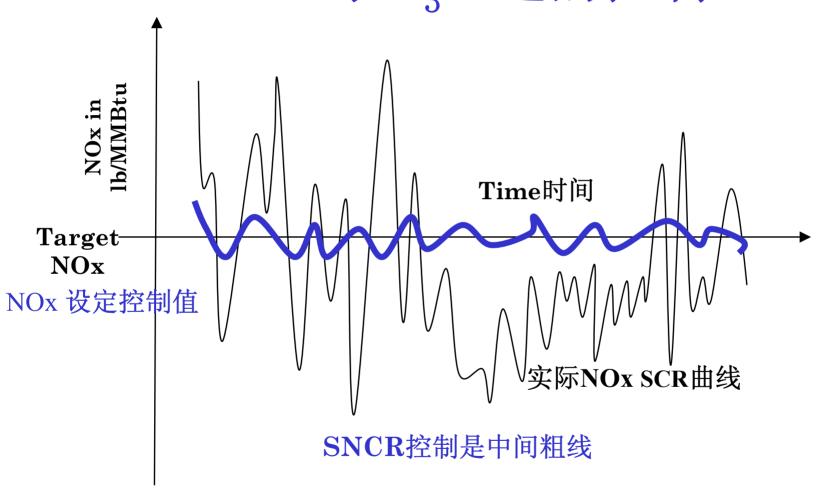
SCR对NH₃逃逸的控制



"有时超过 NOx 设定控制值, 有时过度加氨"

"Sometimes, the SCR exceeded the NOx limit indicating that not enough ammonia was used. In the same period, the SCR over compensated for the NOx control using too much ammonia."

SNCR 对NH₃逃逸的控制



必须考虑SCR的议题

- 反应器和触媒必须考虑实际操作情况(即非原设计的情况,如已减效的触媒对脱硝率和氨逃逸影响)。
- 气体(NH3/NOx)混合均匀度和温度影响。
- 煤质变化的影响。在使用后的触媒(如在触媒生命终点时)对脱硝和氨氨逃逸影响。
- 季节性或负荷性的变化(如旁路的操作)。
- 空气预热器设计控制和操作及性能。
- 对危险品的管理监督。
- 引风机能力及锅炉系统平衡和钢构的考虑。

Must-Address SCR Impact Issues

- Reactor and catalyst design criteria vs. real operations (catalyst degradation).
- Uniformity in gas flows (NH₃/NOx) and temp. SCR flow stratification or mal-distributions of ammonia mixing with gas or NOx.
- Fuel flexibility (NH₃ Slip, and end of life NH₃ Slip = ? ppm). Quality and type of coal.
- Seasonal operation and load fluctuation (SCR and economizer bypass)
- Air heater design, control and operation performance.
- Hazardous reagent inspection and supervision.
- Draft capacity, and Retrofit: Draft upgrade (extra capacity in ID/FD fan), balance, and structural reinforcement.

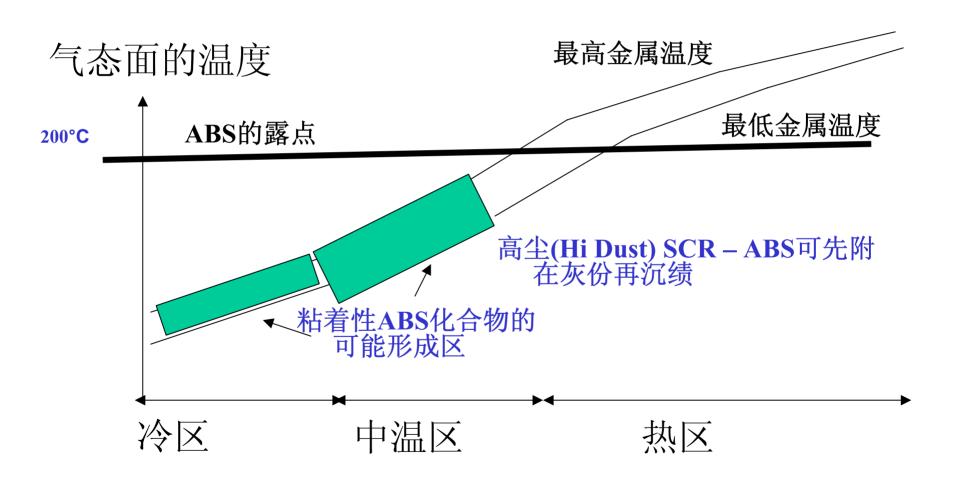
SCR必须考虑空气预热器的议题

- 燃煤在空气预热器形成氨-琉化合物问题的考虑。在空气预热器中温区及冷区形成粘着性 ABS化合物的问题。
- $\underline{V}/\text{TiO}_2$ 触媒SO₂ \rightarrow SO₃的转换氧化率的考虑。
- 其他金属对的触媒的负面影响。灰份上ABS造成的空气预热器阻塞。
- ABS造成碳钢和合成钢腐蚀的问题。

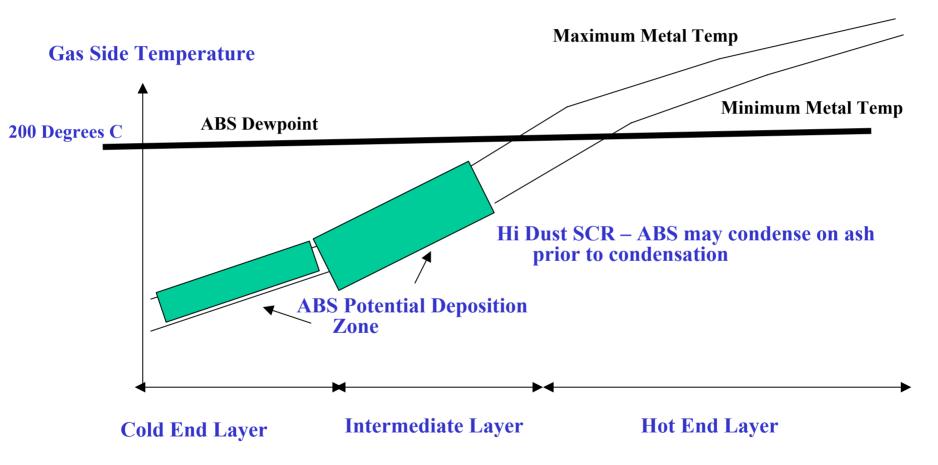
SCR Air Heater Issues

- Coal-fired plants' SCR creates a potential problem on deposition of ammonia-sulfur salts in A/H.
- $SO_2 \rightarrow SO_3$ by <u>V/TiO_2</u> SCR catalyst. Oxidation rate is determined by excess O_2 , temp, presence of vanadium and other catalytic metals (Mn, Fe), ash, SO_2 concentration, etc.
- Under certain temp, velocity and concentrations, SO₃ will likely to combine w/NH₃ to form ammonium bisulfate (<u>ABS</u>) which will deposit in the cold and intermediate sections of an A/H.
- ABS condenses and forms a sticky deposit at 380-540 °F. Fly ash will adhere to ABS, creating a plugging potential.
- In addition, ABS is corrosive on mild steel and low alloy steel surface of A/H.

伦式空气预热器的关键温度区



Critical Temperature Zone in Ljungstrom Air Preheater



ABS沉绩空气预热器的补救措施

- 经常清洗及停机。
- 冷区改或新装陶瓷加热元素。
- 增加吹灰器和泵。
- 避免有开口的情况,避免清洗水和冷面接触。
- 可容忍的SO₃氧化率和提供给触媒厂家的资料和由触媒厂家获得的资料是否一致。
- 增大ID/FD风机能力。
- 增加或换新空气预热器。

Potential Remedies to A/H Fouling

- Frequent washing and shutdowns.
- Enamel or porcelain coating of the cold end, but at the expense of increased gas-side pressure drop and possible modifications to structural steel to accommodate heavier baskets.
- Adding more sootblowers and pumps to smooth temp gradient across catalyst. Identify temp zone at which ABS is expected to condense and high P drop. Avoid open channel surfaces and heat surface dissipating clean media energy.
- Permissible SO₃ oxidation rates and ammonia slip levels are constraints given to and/or by the catalyst supplier.
- Increasing ID/FD fan power.
- Adding new or replacing A/H.

中国煤可能引起的新挑战

• 煤灰影响

- 灰量大, 煤种变化, 质量变化, 混烧煤, 对氨逃逸(NH3 Slip)及SCR催化剂的适用及风险。
- 触媒的砷琉及碱性物(如钙含物)金属含物中毒减效。
- 其他元素造成的触媒中毒减效。
- 催化剂选择
 - 最好从具有较大空隙及层间尺寸板状催化剂为起点,使用 良好后试验蜂窝状的催化剂。
 - 催化剂结构可以适应不同压降、燃料和烟气成分要求,满足工程选择。
- SCR引起的三氧化硫酸雾烟气排放

Possible New Challenges from Burning Chinese Coals

- Ash Impact
 - Quantity and quality
 - Poisoning
 - Deactivation
- Catalyst Choice
 - Larger pitch size and voids plate type catalyst preferred as a starting catalyst in high ash loading situations
 - Honeycomb type may be offered after successful testing
- Additional SO₃ Emissions

SCR现况总述

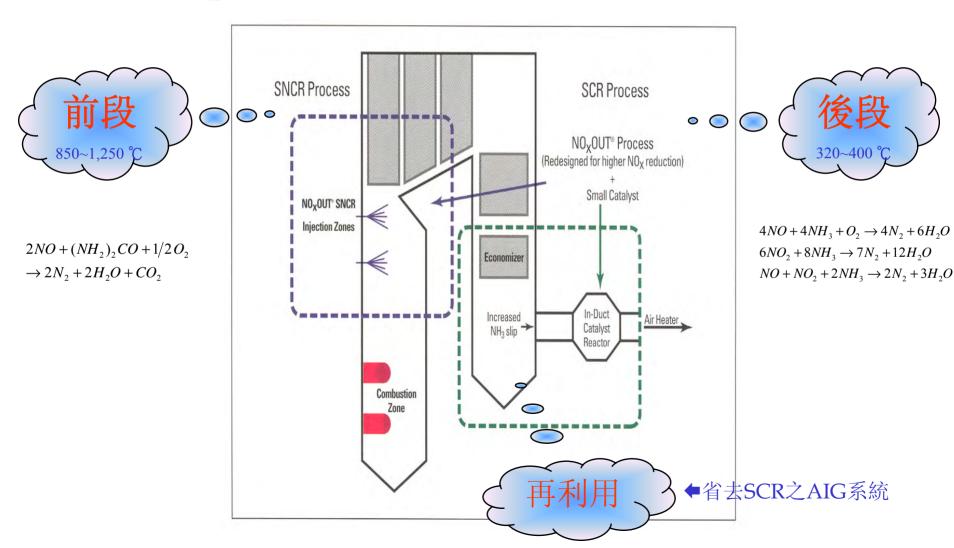
- 尿素SCR(NOxOUT ULTRA™)提供了与液氨SCR同等的脱硝性能。
- · 后部采用与液氨SCR同样的AIG和催化剂设计. 项目需要增加热解室。
- 负荷变化的响应时间跟随能力快为5-30秒。
- 停止加氨之后,无有多余氨驻留泄出的困扰。
- 可以使用<u>无高压的设备</u>。
- 完全安全。

Summary on SCR

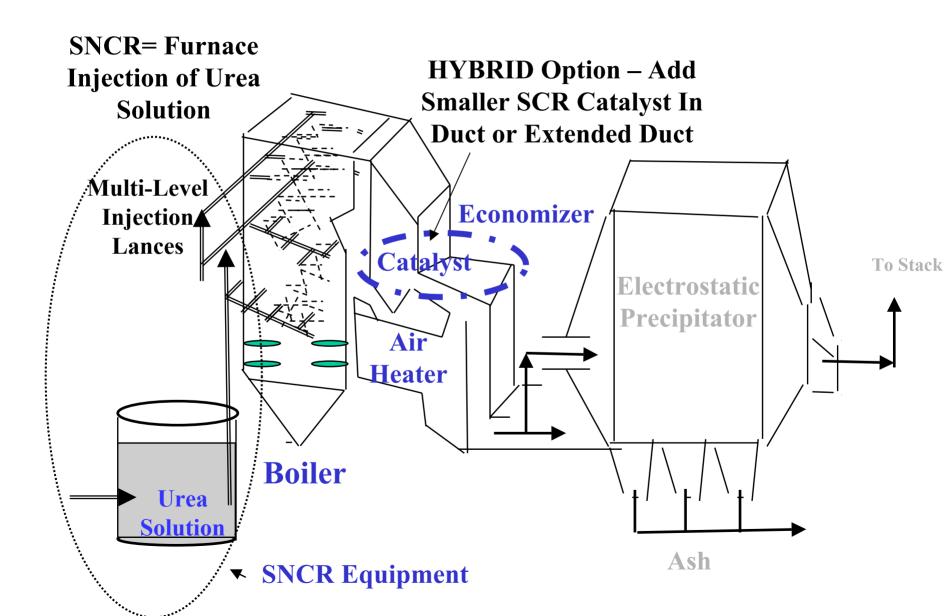
- NOxOUT ULTRA™ urea and NH₃ has equivalent deNOx capability over catalyst.
- Need to add a decomposition chamber. System is the same after AIG.
- Load following in short 5–30 seconds.
- Can use high concentration urea (40 to 50%), minimizing water and injection rate.
- No high pressure system on site.
- Completely safe.

2.4 各种混合法 (HYBRID Methods)

之一: SNCR /SCR混合工艺



SNCR/SCR Hybrid Process



SNCR/SCR混合型工艺

- SNCR/SCR HYBRID, 结合SCR和SNCR系统的有利特点,完全排除了氨处理的需要,消除了有关费用及对安全环境的担心。SNCR/SCR混合法技术于90年代后期研发成功并成熟的应用于多数大型燃煤机组。
- 故意由尿素制造成氨,除了不需要进行昂贵且危险的氨处理,工艺只需要很少量的催化剂(传统的单机SCR也需要)。当NOx 减排率适中时,锅炉的引风机可能不需要改造就能适应少量催化剂产生的压降。HYBRID工艺降低了对催化剂的依赖。小尺寸的催化剂降低了由于硫中毒、颗粒污染和其它类型老化而进行催化剂更换的成本。在一些工程中,催化剂可以装入装置烟道、扩展烟道、省煤器或空气预热器中。
- 逃逸的氨会随烟气流向下游的SCR系统,使其利用率反应率更为完全。 还原剂可使用尿素代替较危险的液氨,这相应可省去液氨贮存区的危险性工作场所申请及检查工作。
- 此外,SNCR/SCR 混合系统的另一项优点是SCR系统会因锅炉内已装置有SNCR系统而可以大幅减少其所需要的SCR反应容积,进而降低SCR系统的装置成本和空间。

SNCR/SCR HYBRID Process

- Developed in early 1990 by Fuel Tech and US EPA. NH₃ produced by urea "in-situ", completely eliminating need to use NH₃ and AIG.
- Minimize negatives of both SNCR (lower NOx reduction, lower reagent utilization rate) and SCR process (ammonia slip ABS, catalyst caused ID/FD fan pressure increase, ash caused catalyst poisoning and deactivation, large space, AIG).
- Increase positives of both SNCR (safe urea reagent, space saver, straight-forward control, independency on fuel type, smaller space, lower cost) and SCR process (higher NOx reduction).

采用 SCR/SNCR HYBRID 混合技术主因

- 1. 高的SCR工程造价;
- 2. 由于SCR形成硫酸氢铵使空气预热器性能降低;
- 3. SCR催化剂寿命;
- 4. SCR需要对 NH3 逃逸进行严厉控制;
- 5. SCR要求烟气中(NH3/NOx)混合和温度均匀,(需要AIG和其他混合装置和旁路烟道);
- 6. SCR需要对还原剂的储存和处理;
- 7. 无SCR需要的空间;
- 8. SCR要求风机(ID/FD Fan)更新或加大;
- 9. SCR催化剂对中国煤敏感度。

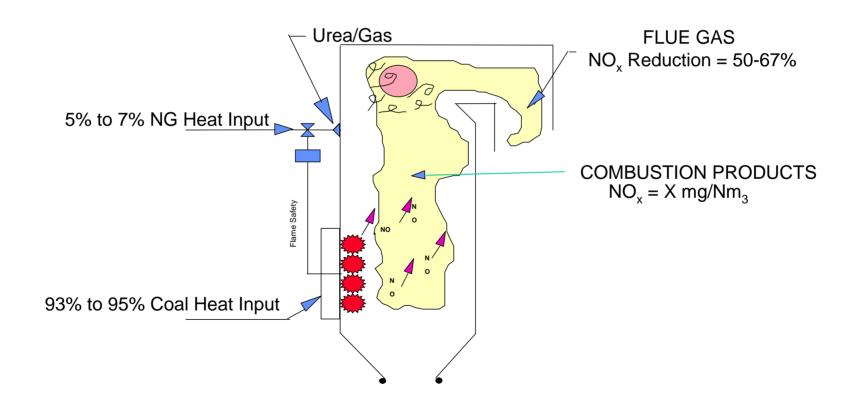
Main Reasons for Choosing SNCR/SCR HYBRID Process

- High SCR Cost
- ABS fouled air heater, difficult NH₃ slip control
- SCR catalyst life
- High requirement for NOx/NH₃ mixing. Necessity of bypass.
- Ammonia storage, transport and handling.
- No space.
- Need to increase ID/FD fan capacity
- Catalyst sensitivity to the Chinese coal

2.4 各种混合法 (HYBRID Methods)

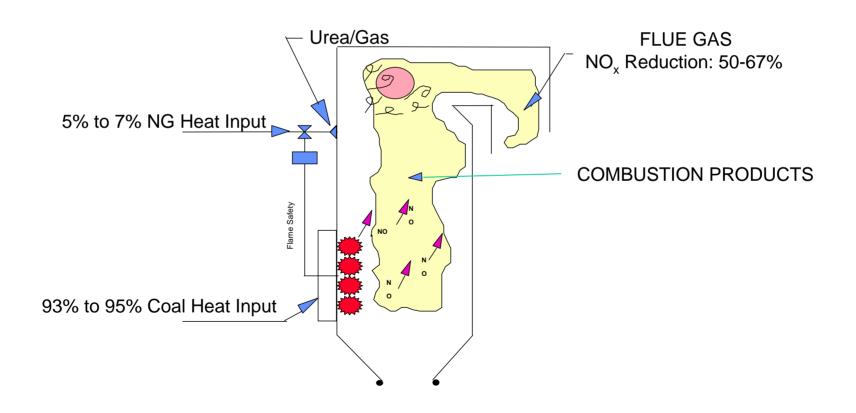
之二:燃氣二次燃燒系統及SNCR工艺

(Gas Reburn with SNCR)

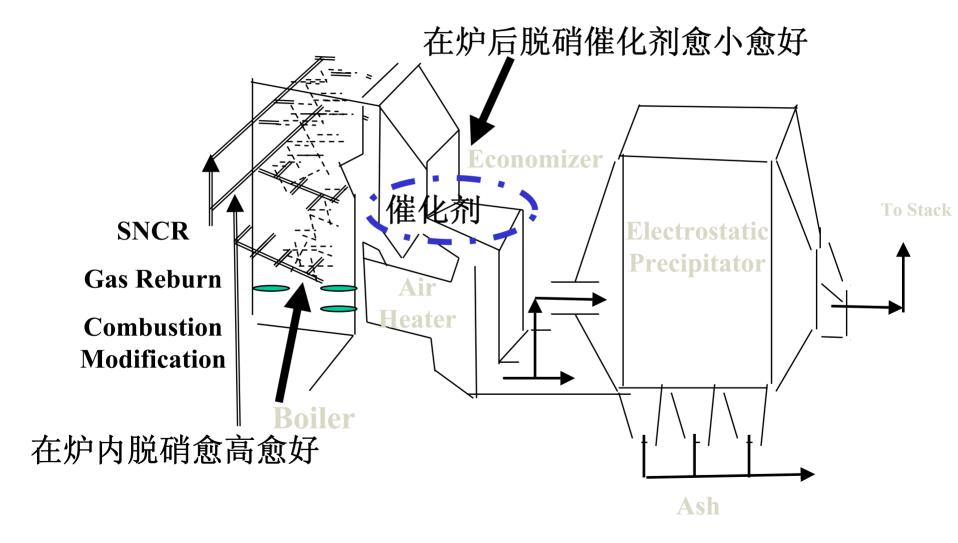


2.4 Hybrid Methods

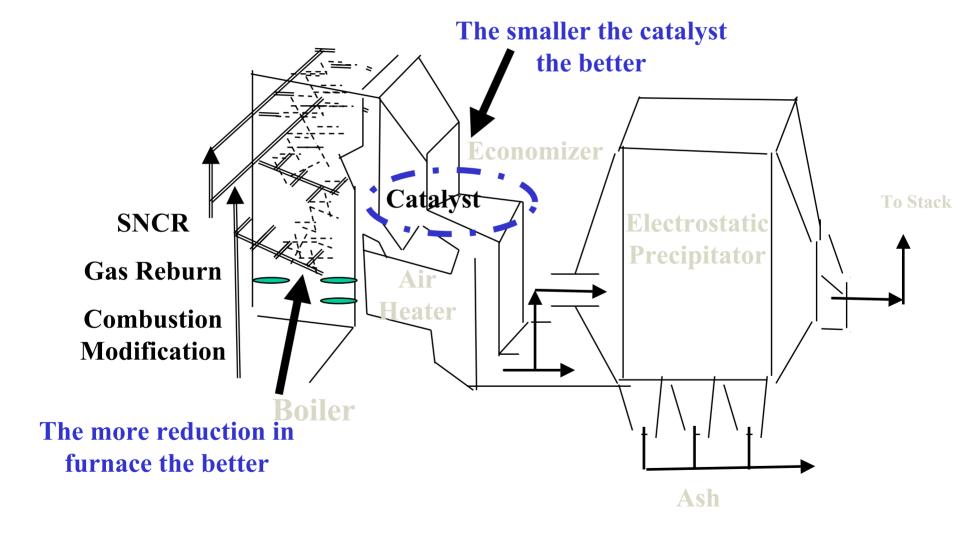
- Gas Reburn with SNCR



减少中国煤引起的A/H问题



Minimizing Air Heater Problems



三. 新的排放标准和颁布时间与经济分析

- 3.1 合理的法规和相关的技术
- 3.2 成本比较:一套90%脱硝率和三套30%脱硝率的比较
- 3.3 分步到位脱硝成本比较

3. Economics, New Regulation, and Time of Regulation

- Reasonable and affordable NOx regulations
- Cost Comparison: Reducing one unit at 90% vs. reducing three units at 30%
- Implementation in Steps

3.1 合理的法规和相关的技术

- 合理的法规是在减排目标下,能让业主在经济上能够承担的了。
- 合理的减排<u>初步目标</u>是在增加生产发电但不增加排放量下制定的指标。
- 合理的减排理想目标是能保持生活健康品质的指标。
- 合理的法规是以合理的控制工艺性能和经济范围,以总减排量建立减排目标。
- 必须给业主有上脱硝装置的诱因。

NOx Regulation Standard and Timetable

- Under a set reduction goal based on technology economics and standards affordable to owners and operators.
- Preliminary reduction goal increase production but not increasing emissions.
- Ideal goal standards set based on quality of healthy life.
- Total reduction goal based on technology limit and economics, not necessarily based on the number of units.
- Must provide incentives to owners and operators.

有关排放标准的几点思考方向

1. 应适应国民经济的发展逐步提高排放标准

例如: 2003年 →2010年 →2020年

 $400 \mathrm{mg/NM3} \qquad 260 \mathrm{mg/NM3} \qquad 200 \mathrm{mg/NM3}$

2. 结合总量控制,经济发达地区或新建机组可采用不同时段的标准。

例如: 沿海地区(总量控制区)和 新建机组

在2010年前可采用 2020年前可采用

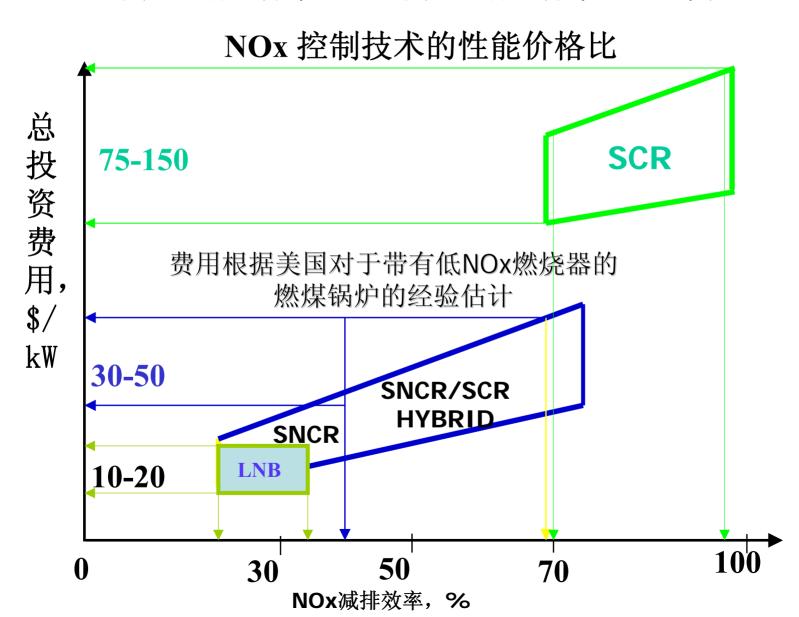
260mg/NM 200mg/NM3

3. 总结SO₂控制的经验和教训,尽快研究和出台NOx控制的规划,使业界能够提前做好准备,提高环保投入的社会和经济效益。

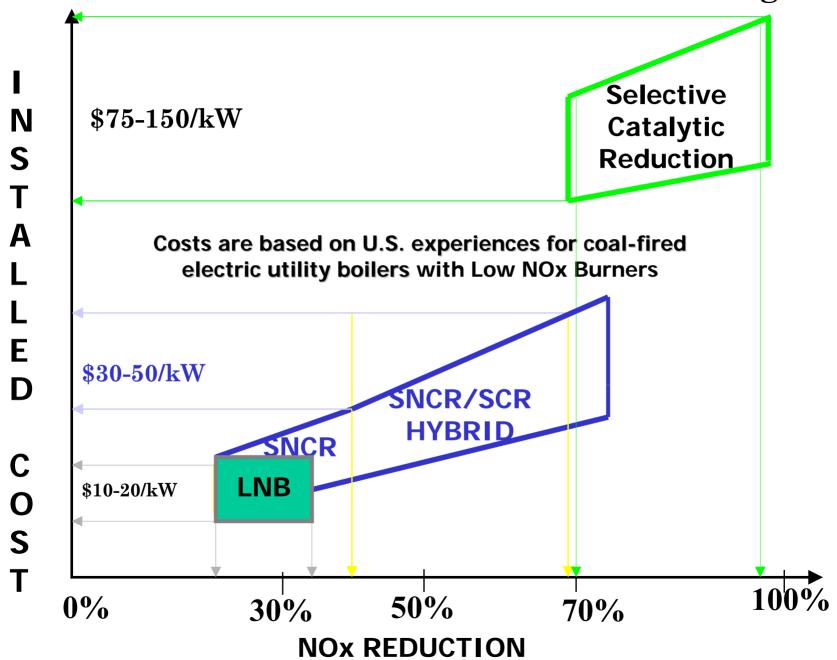
Thoughts on New Emission Standards and Timetable

- Should raise the standard step-by-step in accordance with the pace of economic development.
- Higher economic development and special areas such as coastal provinces should adopt a more stringent standard.
- Incorporate total emission reduction in the plan, prepare the plan as soon as possible so to elevate environmental quality during already heated wave of new power projects.

3.2 成本比较: 一套90%脱硝率和三套30%脱硝率的比较



Cost-Performance of NOx Control Technologies



3.2 成本比较:

一套90%脱硝率和三套30%脱硝率的比较

最近(4月2004) POWER《动力》杂志标题为"为什么SCR的成本还在增长?"文中说"SCR系统的平均投资成本在1990年代中期已从\$60~\$75/kW增加到\$100/kW以上"。

这种令人不安的趋势的可能原因有:改造现场更复杂的情况、更多的设备需要升级、更紧缺的劳动力资源。

美国SCR成本由历史统计平均投资数据,表明成本为:

- 100 399 MW: \$123/kW
- 400 599 MW: \$103/kW
- 600 899 MW: \$ 81/kW

Cost Comparison: Reducing One Unit at 90% vs. Three Units at 30%

The average <u>Installed SCR Cost</u> in the U.S., according to Power Magazine (April issue of 2004) is as follows:

- 100 399 MW: \$123/kW
- 400 599 MW: \$103/kW
- 600 899 MW: \$ 81/kW

3.2 成本比较: 一套90%脱硝率和三套30%脱硝率的比较

工艺	%脱硝率	总投资费用us\$/kW
SNCR	25-40	10-20
SCR	50-85	60-140
Hybrids	55-95	SNCR <hybrids<scr< th=""></hybrids<scr<>

Cost Comparison: Reducing One Unit at 90% vs. Three Units at 30%

Technology	% NOx Reduction	Installed Cost in U.S. US\$/kW
SNCR	25-40	10-20
SCR	50-85	60-140
Hybrids	55-95	SNCR <hybrids<scr< td=""></hybrids<scr<>

3.2 脱硝装置的成本比较:

一套90%脱硝率和三套30%脱硝率的比较

- 人工费用(设计、现场服务安装和项目管理)比美国成本要大幅度降低。
- 部分设备国产化后可以降低成本(可能牺牲设备的质量和寿命,降低设备的可利用率)。
- 原材料和钢结构的成本变化不大。
- 催化剂的成本(由于前期投入较大和使用进口金属等因素)价格会略有下降。
- 新颖的脱硝工艺,智慧财产权保护(尤其关于设计方面)是一大挑战。
- 中国化是必要的步骤。中国化后预测的成本为和美国的相对成本比较相似。
- 三套30%脱硝率, 比一套90%脱硝率在同样减排量下有较大的优势。

Cost Comparison: Reducing One Unit at 90% vs. Three Units at 30%

- Labor cost (in design, engineering services, and project management) in China is substantially lower.
- Part of equipment, after "China-ized", can reduce cost, but at the expense of quality, life and reliability-availability.
- Raw material and steel costs are within normal differences.
- Catalyst cost will reduce; however, not at a great extent due to initial investment and importing key raw materials.
- A challenge exists regarding IP protection to new and advanced technologies, especially on the design.
- "China-ized" is a must-step. The future cost will be substantially lower than those in the U.S. for all technologies; however, the relative cost comparison among various technologies should be in the same order.
- From the total NOx quantity reduced standpoint, reducing 3 units at 30% has cost advantage over one unit at 90% in most cases.

3.3 分步到位脱硝成本比较

- 分步到位的优点:
 - 同量的环保效益, 先投资成本少。
 - 装置预留空间,和逐步的法规同调。
 - 总体效益较大, 但先购钢料仍会昂贵。
- 一步到位的优点:
 - 一劳永逸
 - 如能上在多量机组,高水平环保社会效益。

Implementation in Steps

• Merits of implementation in Multiple-steps:

- Same NOx reduction quantity, lower capital cost.
- "Preserve Save Space" for installation later, synchronize with regulatory goals of reduction.
- More favorable total environment impact; however, it can be expensive if needs to put the steel structure up early.

Merits of implementing in one step:

- Just doing it once.
- High NOx reduction rate on a larger number of units is ideal for environmental protection.

四. 中国应该并能够 以一步就位的选择安全的 脱硝还原药剂吗?

4. Can and Should deNOx Technologies be Standardized for "Standard" Chinese Boilers?

从生产安全及工安观点看 氨与尿素在烟气脱硝技术上之应用

如今,以尿素做为SCR还原剂的技术已经发展出来,在技术上能够达到与氨相同的效果,而且已累积了非常丰富的商转经验,在此情形下,以生产安全及工安法规的观点上来说,(至少是在东部沿海经济发达和人口密集区应禁止使用氨作为还原剂)应该禁止再准使用氨为还原剂的脱硝技术供烟气脱硝使用,即使考虑到既有设备的经济性的前提下,至少应对新建系统禁止使用,而旧有系统则给其一个缓冲期换用尿素。

鉴于安全原因,北京市政府准备使液氯全部退出北京市场。

Perspective from Production and Industrial Safety

- Urea-based deNOx technologies are mature and proven.
- Extensive experiences included large coal-fired electric utility boilers.
- Prohibiting use of ammonia may be forthcoming for deNOx.
- Retrofit ammonia systems may be given a buffer time to convert to safe systems.
- Regulatory agencies are considering a complete ban of chlorine use in power and industrial plants in the entire Beijing area.

运转成本上之观点

尿素和氨都可用作 SCR 和SNCR的反应剂,然而,尿素在性能和安全操作方面更具有明显优点。这些优点主要有:

- 运输和储存安全,包括恐怖袭击和泄漏
- 操作许可。采用氨的装置可能由以下原因无法操作:
 - A.不能获得许可证或由于不能满足安全规章, 许可被吊销;
 - B.由于氨泄漏或者运输问题导致系统停运。
- 氨逃逸控制
- 此外对于高压无水氨储存及其在装置中的分配系统,还存在人有意破坏或失误等之可能性。

Perspective from Operations and Production

- Urea has advantage over ammonia in safety especially in:
 - Transport and storage including unexpected terrorist acts and leakages;
 - Permit issues
 - NH₃ slip control and pluggage and delta P caused shutdowns
 - Man-made mistakes and/or terrorist acts on pressurized anhydrous NH₃ vessels

运转成本上之观点(续)

因此考虑以氨脱硝的成本时,不仅需考虑其投资与运转成本,尚需考虑与氨处理有关的其它成本,

- 1. 生产安全及工安成本
- 2. 不可预见风险成本

包括当不可预见的氨漏泄发生时对人员邻居和环境进行保护的安全设施,由于安全和环境原因需要的附加成本,包括在意外的漏泄发生时应启动的报告,记录保持和事故应急程序,人员伤亡的处理和赔偿,及因事故发生而导致之发电损失。

Perspective from Operations and Production (Continued)

- The operation cost should include costs related to:
 - A. Safety Requirements related to regular production and safety
 - B. Risk and Safety Management For unexpected accidents and issues
- When unforeseen safety issues occur, the operation cost of a hazardous/dangerous system and the resulting loss of power generation can easily surpass the cost difference between urea and anhydrous ammonia.

A. 建造成本比较(1台550MW的数据)

比较条目	单位	尿素SCR	氨水SCR	液氨SCR
供氨/尿素 系统比	Ratio	1.0	1.03	0.47
IDF&APH改造 成本比	Ratio	1.0	1.0	1.0
催化剂成本比	Ratio	1.0	1.0	1.0
其他成本比	Ratio	1.0	1.0	1.0
脱硝装置 建造成本比	Ratio	1.0	1.0	1.0
脱硝每KW 建造成本比	Ratio USD/kw	1.0	1.01	0.94

A. Capital Cost Comparison (1 x 550 MW)

Item	Unit		Urea-SCR	NH ₄ OH- SCR
Reducing Agent Supply System	Ratio/ Urea Cost	1.0	1.03	0.47
Cost of IDF & APH Mods	Ratio/ Urea Cost	1.0	1.0	1.0
Catalyst Cost	Ratio/ Urea Cost	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other Cost	Ratio/ Urea Cost	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction Cost of DeNOx System	Ratio/ Urea Cost	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total Construction Cost USD/kW	Ratio/ Urea Cost	1.0	1.01	0.94

B. 系统运行之还原剂消耗比较

比较条目	单位	尿素SCR	氨水SCR	液氨SCR
还原剂采购 价格比	Ratio USD /吨	1.0	0.24	1.30
还原剂浓度比	%	Dry base	20	100
还原剂流量比	Ratio Kg/hr	1.0 (Water)	2.84	0.57
还原剂 年消耗成本比	Ratio USD	1.0	0.69	0.74

Operating Cost Comparison (1 x 550 MW)

Item	Unit	Urea-SCR	NH ₄ OH- SCR	Anhydrous NH ₃ SCR
Purchase Price/weight, in USD/ton	Ratio/ Urea	1.0	0.24	1.30
Reducing Agent Concentration	%	Dry base	20	100
Reducing Agent Flow Required, Kg/hr	Ratio/ Urea	1.0 (Urea Water)	2.84	0.57
Reducing Agent Consumption Cost	Ratio/ Urea	1.0	0.69	0.74

B. 系统运行成本比较(1台550MW每年数据)

比较条目	单位	尿素SCR	氨水SCR	液氨SCR
装机容量	MW	550	550	550
年利用小时数	小时	6,000	6,000	6,000
DeNOx设计寿命	年	15	15	15
还原剂年消耗成本比	Ratio	1.0	0.69	0.74
电力年消耗成本比	Ratio	1.0	18.6	3.7
热分解燃烧器热 年消耗成本	USD	227,815	0	0
年度运行 总成本比	Ratio	1.0	1.45	0.68

B. Total Operating Cost Comparison (1 x 550 MW)

Item	Unit	Urea-SCR	NH ₄ OH- SCR	Anhydrous NH ₃ SCR
Annual Operating Hours	Hour	6,000	6,000	6,000
DeNOx System Life	year	15	15	15
Reducing Agent Annual Cost	Ratio	1.0	0.69	0.74
Cost on Electricity	Ratio	1.0	18.6	3.7
Thermal Decomposition Energy Cost	USD	227,815	0	0
Total Annual Cost	Ratio	1.0	1.45	0.68

还原剂选择的综合成本分析(1x550MW)

比较条目	单位	尿素SCR	氨水SCR	液氨SCR
A. 建造成本	Ratio /Urea	1.0	1.01	0.94
B. 年度系统运行成本	Ratio/ Urea	1.0	1.45	0.68
C. 年度安全管理费用 (重大危险源管理)	USD	0	25,000	82,825
D. 生产意外风险费用 (重大危险源管理)	USD	0	假设是 100,000	假设是 304,920
综合成本指数比较 (A+B+C+D)	Ratio/ Urea	1	1.05	0.96

Overall Cost Analysis (1x550MW)

Item	Unit	Urea-SCR	NH ₄ OH- SCR	Anhydrous NH ₃ SCR
A. Construction Cost	Ratio/ Urea	1.0	1.01	0.94
B. Operating Cost	Ratio/ Urea	1.0	1.45	0.68
C. Risk/Safety Management (Extreme Dangerous Source)	USD	0	25,000	82,825
D. Production and Accident Cost (Extreme Dangerous Source)	USD	0	If 100,000	If 304,920
Total Cost (A+B+C+D)	Ratio/ Urea	1	1.05	0.96

中国液氨、氨水、尿素的市场价格 (供参考- For Reference)

地区或生产企业	名称	出厂价格(元/吨)
山东	尿素	1460
江苏	尿素	1540
安徽	尿素	1500
河北	尿素	1440
云南	尿素	1700
辽宁	尿素	1520-1560
尿素平均市场价格 (2004年7月)	尿素	1530, 考虑价格上涨因素,以下按1700计算 (约206美元)
镇海炼化	液氨	2100
吉林石化	液氨	1850
盘锦石化	液氨	2300
大庆石化	液氨	2400
氨水平均市场价格 (2004年3月)	氨水	410(约50美元)
沧州大化	氨水(浓度18-19%)	350-370
沧州大化	氨水(浓度20-22%)	450-470
液氨平均市场价格 (2004年12月)	液氨	2162.5,考虑价格上涨因素,以下按2200计算(约267美元)

Cost of Urea and Ammonia in China

- Urea (100%) average approximately USD 206.
- Anhydrous NH₃ (99.5%) –average approximately USD 267.
- Ammonia Water (18-20%) average approximately USD 50.

中国免上尿素进口增价值税

• 中国政府近期采取了一系列的措施抑制国内市场尿素的价格。包括免上尿素进口增价值税。

• 将来希望给予环保用途上的尿素有优惠价格。

CHINA TO EXEMPT UREA PRODUCTS FROM VAT

AsiaPulse News, June 7, 2005 pNA

- BEIJING, June 7 Asia Pulse China will exempt urea products from the value added tax (VAT) starting from July 1 to support the production of chemical fertilizer enterprises and ensure the stability of the domestic chemical fertilizer market during the summer harvesting and planting period, according to the State Development and Reform Commission (SDRC).
- At present, 50 per cent of VAT levied on urea products is refunded after collection. The exemption will help reduce the annual tax burden on urea producers by 1 billion yuan.
- In order to ensure urea supply on the domestic market, the state also has raised the export duties on urea, from 260 yuan (US\$31) per ton originally to a 30 per cent fixed tariff rate, which means the export duty was raised by some 100 per cent.
- Accordingly, the urea export this year will decrease dramatically. As summer is usually a peak period for **coal** and electricity consumption in China, the production cost of chemical fertilizer makers is usually higher in this period for tight energy and raw material supplies.
- China produced 19.235 million tons of urea in 2004, up 10.8 per cent over 2003, according to the National Bureau of Statistics.

FUTURE - TO CONSIDER GIVING UREA A SPECIAL PRICE FOR USE IN AIR POLLUTION CONTROL.

美国工安意外之财产损失

根据美国的国家安全委员会(National Safety Council, NSC)所公布的资料显示,于公元1999年,所有工安意外对企业所造成的损失大约1230亿美元,而这些费用还没将工安意外对工作士气的影响,进而造成生产力的损失,或是人员再训练等等的相关费用包括在内。至于这些损失的金额大概可细分如下:

- 1. 人员薪水及生产力的损失费用为640亿美元。
- 2. 工安意外的医疗费用约为200亿美元。
- 3. 管理生产的损失费用为340亿美元。
- 4. 火灾及交通运输意外等损失费用为40亿美元。

Ammonia Accidents and Headlines

- Workers Killed by Ammonia Leak.
- Massive Fish Kill.
- Yearly Ammonia Events in Washington State (1993 2001)
 - Approximately 10% of total
 - 31% of all events with injuries
 - People injured 402; Ammonia caused evacuation 118 times;
 - People evacuated 7527
- Of the people injured, 7.5% of New York State statistics were ammonia-related.
- In years 1995-1997, 27.5% of chemical spills where evacuations were ordered in Mississippi involved Ammonia.

美国对液氨的安全管理费用

	第一年成本 First Year Costs	第二年之后年成本 Subsequent Year's Costs	The add-on costs for ammonia development form two regulatory requirements: SARA and RMPP	
SARA Title III Reporting	2,800 ~3,500	2,800 ~3,500	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA). SARA must be done annually.	
RMPP Initial	70,000 ~140,000		The Risk Management and Prevention Program (RMPP). An RMPP must be done	
RMPP Updates		20,000 ~70,000	initially and usually required to be updated every other year.	
Implement RMPP Findings	75,000 ~100,000	75,000 ~100,000	The findings of the RMPP must be implemented, the costs are incurred yearly.	
年度总成本	147,800 ~243,500	97,800 ~173,500		
美国安全管理费 Average Annual cost	USD>165,650 /年			

Anhydrous Ammonia Management Cost

	First Year Costs	Subsequent Year's Costs	The add-on costs for ammonia development form two regulatory requirements: SARA and RMPP	
SARA Title III Reporting	2,800 ~3,500	2,800 ~3,500	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA). SARA must be done annually.	
RMPP Initial	70,000 ~140,000		The Risk Management and Prevention Program (RMPP). An RMPP must be done initially and usually required to be updated every other year.	
RMPP Updates		20,000 ~70,000		
Implement RMPP Findings	75,000 ~100,000	75,000 ~100,000	The findings of the RMPP must be implemented, the costs are incurred yearly.	
Annual Cost, USD	147,800 ~243,500	97,800 ~173,500		
US Average Annual cost	USD>165,650 /year			

还原剂安全成本总述

● 通常在考虑了所有因素后,采用尿素的运行费用比采用无水NH3 或氨水NH₄OH低。

由此造成的电力生产损失很容易超过采用无水 NH3和尿素作为反应剂之间运行费用的差值。

Summary on Cost Comparison

• The cost of using hazardous NH₃ can easily exceed the cost of urea after considering the SAFETY and LOSS OF POWER GENERATION factor.

五. 可以把烟气脱硝技术在中国标准炉型上来标准化吗?

5. Can and Should deNOx Technologies be Standardized for "Standard" Chinese Boilers?

NOx事实

- 氮氧化物的形成大部分是由燃烧和燃料情况来决定的,而非依照锅炉形式及种类。
- 每一项工程应用的独特情况可能对脱硝工艺提出不同的要求,因此为每一个应用项目建立单独的计算机模型和设计(是全新的同形机组)。
- 旧炉虽然是同时投产,但氮氧化物浓度不一,新炉亦然,所以不能一概而论。

NOx Facts

- The combustion condition and coal/fuel quality dominantly determine NOx formation and concentration, not as much dependent on the boiler type and design.
- Every application has its unique situation which would require different considerations for the DeNOx technology. Therefore, there should be an independent calculation for every boiler, with the exception of brand new boiler startups.
- Retrofits need independent evaluation even if the boilers were commissioned the same time. New boilers may require independent adjustments even with the same deNOx system design.

脱硝和脱琉技术异点

- 氮氧化物的多寡大部分是由炉内燃烧情况来决定的,而非依照燃料琉含量。
- 湿法脱琉无压差问题,但用SCR触媒必须考虑压差 及可能影响发电的问题。
- 氮氧化物减排新颖工艺比较多,燃烧先行脱硝无多大效果。但先行脱燃料中琉有直接脱琉效果。
- 脱硝工艺有不生成固体的实用工艺。
- 脱硝工艺必须小心二次污染。

DeNOx vs. DeSOx

- NOx formation depends not only on boiler design but also on instantaneous operation and fuel burned.
- The same units may not give the same NOx profile; whereas, SOx is formed only from oxidation of fuel sulfur.
- If not careful, pressure increase by an SCR system could result in undesirable boiler shutdown, rendering lower or no power generation.
- Relatively more advanced options on the DeNOx technologies. Some do not generate or use any solids.
- Be aware of residential power! Avoid possibility of creating a pollutant by reducing one.

六. 结束语



选用最佳安全工艺录化环境

避免不必要的为害, 享受人生!!!!

谢谢

6. Conclusion



Safer Technolgies Reduces Hazards -

Avoid Unnessary Danger

and Enjoy Life - !!!!

Thank You!

"氨"和"氨溶液"的有关管理规定.

References on:

- 1) Properties of deNOx Reducing Agents, and
- 2) China Government's Regulations on deNOx Reducing Agents

(供参考) 无水氨的特性 Properties of Anhydrous NH3

1. 理化特性:

- 无水氨 (Anhydrous Ammonia), 又名液氨, 为GB12268-90规定之危险品, 危险物编号23003
- 无色气体,有刺激性恶臭味。分子式NH3。分子量17.03。相对密度0.7714g/1。熔点-77.7℃。沸点-33.35℃。自燃点651.11℃。蒸气密度0.6。蒸气压1013.08kPa(25.7℃),水溶液呈强碱性。
- 氨逸散后之特性:无水氨通常储存的方式为加压液化,液态氨变气态氨时会膨胀850倍,并形成氨云,另外液氨泄入空气时,会形成液体氨滴,放出氨气,其比重比空气重,虽然它的分子量比空气小,但它会和空气中的水形成水滴的氨气,而形成云状物,所以当氨气泄漏时,氨气并不自然的往空中扩散,而会在地面滞留,带给附近民众及现场工作人员伤害。

2. 燃烧爆炸性及腐蚀性:

- 蒸气与空气混合物爆炸极限16-25%(最易引燃浓度17%),氨和空气混合物达到上述浓度范围遇明火 会燃烧和爆炸,如有油类或其它可燃性物质存在,则危险性更高。与硫酸或其它强无机酸反应放热, 混合物可达到沸腾。泄漏时,会对在现场工作的工人及住在附近社区的居民造成相当程度的危害。
- 液态氨将侵蚀某些塑料制品,橡胶和涂层。
- 不能与下列物质共存:乙醛、丙烯醛、硼、卤素、环氧乙烷、次氯酸、硝酸、汞、氯化银、硫、锑、 双氧水等。

3. 对人体的危害性:

- 若与氨直接接触,会刺激皮肤,灼伤眼睛,使眼睛暂时或永久失明,并导致头痛,恶心,呕吐等。
- 严重时,会导致据悉系统积水(肺或喉部水肿),可能导致死亡。
- 长期暴露在氨气中,会伤肺,导致产生咳嗽或呼吸急促的支气管炎。

(供参考) 有水氨的特性 Properties of NH₃ Water

1. 理化特性:

- 有水氨(Ammonia Water), 氨溶液(35%<含氨<50%), 为GB12268-90规定之危险品, 危险物编号为22025
- 分子式: NH₃OH,分子量35,相对溶解度0.91,无色透明液体,有强烈的刺激性气味
- 用于脱硝的还原剂通常采用20%~29%浓度的氨水,较无水氨相对安全
- 2. 燃烧爆炸性及腐蚀性:
- 其水溶液呈强碱性,强腐蚀性,当空气中氨气在15~28%爆炸界限范围内,会有爆炸的危险性,所以氨水与液氨皆具有燃烧、爆炸及腐蚀的危害性
- 禁忌物:酸类、铝、铜
- 3. 对人体的危害性:
- 氨水对生理组织具有强烈腐蚀作用,进入人体之途径有四种:1.吸入方式;2.皮肤接触:3.眼睛接触:4.吞食等。其暴露途径与液氨非常相似,而对人体的危害可能造成严重刺激或灼伤、角膜伤害、反胃、呕吐、腹泻等现象,也可能造成皮肤病、呼吸系统疾病加剧等。

(供参考) 尿素的特性 Properties of Urea

1. 理化特性:

• 尿素分子式是NH₂CONH₂,分子量:60.06,含氮(N)通常大于46%,显白色或浅黄色的结晶体。它易溶于水,水溶液呈中性反应,吸湿性较强,因在尿素生产中加入石蜡等疏水物质,其吸湿性大大下降。

2. 危险性:

- 与无水氨及有水氨相比,尿素是无毒、无害的化学品,无爆炸可能性,完 全没有危险性。
- 尿素在运输、储存中无需安全及危险性的考量,更不须任何的紧急程序来确保安全。
- 使用尿素取代液氨运用于脱硝装置中可获得较佳的安全环境,因为尿素是在喷进混合燃烧室之后转化成氨,实现氧化还原反应的,因此,可以避免氨在电厂储存及管路、阀门泄露而造成的人体伤害。

中国政府对"氨"和"氨溶液"的有关管理规定

China Government's Regulations on NH₃ and Ammonia Water

(供参考- For Reference)

危险化学品生产储存建设项目安全审查办法

国家安全生产监督管理局根据《安全生产法》、《危险化学品安全管理条例》等法律、法规于2004年12月14日制定了《危险化学品生产储存建设项目安全审查办法》,并于2005年1月1日起公布实施。其中规定:

- 国家对危险化学品生产、储存实行统一规划、合理布局和<u>严格控制</u>,并<u>对危险化学品生产、储存实行审批制度</u>。
- 国务院安全生产监督管理部门指导、监督全国危险化学品生产、储存建设项目的安全审查工作。
- 危险化学品生产、储存建设项目在<u>可行性研究阶段,应当进行安全条件论证;</u>
 在进行初步设计前,应当进行安全评价。
- 危险化学品生产、储存建设项目的<u>安全评价应当由具有国家规定资质的安全评价机构承担</u>。承担危险化学品生产、储存建设项目安全评价的<u>安全评价机构对其作出的安全评价结果负责</u>。
- 危险化学品生产、储存建设项目安全评价包括八项主要内容。(略)
- 危险化学品生产、储存建设项目单位应向相应的安全生产监督管理部门提出安全审查申请,并提交可行性研究报告、安全评价报告等六项有关文件。

中国政府规定的危险品名录(GB12268-90危险化学物品名表)

序号	危险货 物编号	品名	别名	英文名	英文别名	CAS号	UN号
	82503	氨溶液(10%< 含氨<35%)		Ammonia solution, containing more than 10% but not more than 35% ammonia		1336-21-6	2672
5	22025	氨溶液(35% <含氨<50%)		Ammonia solution, containing more than 35% but not more than 50% ammonia			2073
7	23003	氨(液化的,含 氨>50%) 有毒气体	液氨	Ammonia, liquefied or ammonia solutions, with more than 50% ammonia	Liquid ammonia	7664-41-7	1005

备注:根据 GB18218-2000 重大危险源辨识的定义,**氨作为有毒物质储存超过100吨的液 氨储罐属重大危险源**,将有更严格的安全立法规定限制。(参考:550MW 机组的液氨 SCR装置,其所需液氨储罐的容量为200吨左右)。

一、氨溶液为危险化学品

根据中国政府《危险货物品名表》(GB12268)、《危险化学品名录(2002版)》规定,氨水与无水氨都属于危险化学品。

含氨>50%的氨溶液, 危险货物编号为23003;

35%<含氨≤50%的氨溶液,危险货物编号为22025;

10%<含氨≤35%的氨溶液,危险货物编号为82503。

二、氨溶液使用量超过40吨的为重大危险源

根据《重大危险源辨识》(GB18218-2000)的规定(表四有毒物质名称及临界量):

氨的使用量若超过40吨,则为重大危险源。

一般情况下,

2×600MW机组氨法SCR的氨储存量可在200吨的范围。

Defined in Table IV of <<GB18218-2000>> that an "Extreme Danger Source" can be: when NH₃ Storage exceeds 100 ton.

三、中国政府对危险品的有关管理法规

主要法规有:

- 《安全生产法》
- 国务院第344号《危险化学品安全管理条例》
- 国家安全生产监督管理局、国家煤矿安全监督局令(第17号)《危险化学品生产储存建设项目安全审查办法》
- 《重大危险源监督管理规定》(正在加紧制订)

四、氨溶液泄漏事故

近两年有关无水氨及氨溶液泄漏事故频频发生,导致了重大的人员伤亡及经济损失严重的后果,特别是煤矿生产事故频发,从而引起了国家对安全生产的高度重视,使安全生产的经济成本和政治成本大幅上升。

煤矿事故死亡矿工的赔偿金由原来的2万提高到不得低于20万元人民币。 交通事故死亡者的赔偿金由原来的5万提高到50万元人民币。 辽宁省副省长刘国强因阜新矿难被停职检查。

五、有关氨溶液储存、运输注意事项

根据《中华人民共和国国家标准建筑设计防火规范》(GBJ16-87), 液氨属于乙类液体。

储存时:

a. 防火间距要求: 宜布置在地势较低的地带, 间距按本表计算:

名称	乙类液体		
罐区总储量	50~200 吨		
耐火等级	一、二级	三级	四级
防火间距	15m	20m	25m

- **b.** 乙类液体的地上、半地下储罐或储罐组,应设置非燃烧、耐腐蚀的材料防火堤。
- **c.** 乙类液体储罐区,应设消防车道或可供消防车通行的且宽度不小于6m的平坦空地。

d. 储存罐区须安装相应的气体浓度报警仪,防雷防静电装置,相应的消防设施等,储罐安全附件,急救设施设备和泄漏应急处理设备。

另外,根据《危险化学品安全管理条例》第五十条,危险化 学品单位应当制定本单位事故应急救援预案,配备应急救援人员 和必要应急救援器材、设备,并定期组织演练。

运输时:

- 铁路运输时,限使用耐压液化气企业自备罐车装运,装运前需报有部门批准。
- 2) 夏季应早晚运输, 防止日光曝晒。
- 3) 公路运输时要按规定路线行驶,禁止在居民区和人口稠密区停留。

美国关于氨和尿素的法规

	无水 NH ₃	NH ₄ OH水溶液	尿素	
成分	> 99.5% NH ₃	29%(按在水中的 重量计)	干的球形颗粒或溶液	
储存	<mark>压力容器,</mark> 17.58~18.64kg/cm ²	常压储箱, 1.76 [~] 3.5 2kg/cm ² 设计	干粉仓,带有防 潮和防灰尘 装置	
适用的设 计标准	ANSI K61.1, CGA G-2 ASME Section VIII Div 1	建议ASME Sec. VII	无	
适用法规 (*CFR为美 国联邦法规)	40 CFR* 68, 40CFR 117.3 40 CFR 370, 40 CFR 372 29 CFR 1910.119 29 CFR 1910.120	40 CFR 68 40 CFT 117.3 40 CFR 370 40 CFT 372	无	